

## AUSTRIANS SEIZE 3 MORE PEAKS

Monte Baldo, Monte Fiaia  
and Monte Priafora  
Wrested from Italians.

## 30,388 PRISONERS MADE IN TWO WEEKS

Archduke's Troops Drive Enemy  
from Gallio and Storm  
Positions to North.

Berlin, May 31.—Further conquests by Austro-Hungarian troops in the Asiago and Arsio regions are reported in an official statement issued at Vienna army headquarters today. "During the fortnight since the beginning of our offensive in the Tyrol," says the bulletin, "we have captured 30,388 prisoners, including 694 officers, and have taken 298 cannon."

"In the district northeast of Asiago our troops drove the enemy from Gallio and stormed positions on the heights to the northward. Monte Baldo and Monte Fiaia are in our hands."

"West of Asiago, our front to the south of the Asa Valley was consolidated as far as the captured works at Punta Corbin. The troops which crossed the Posina captured Monte Priafora. Renewed and desperate efforts of the Italians to capture our positions south of Bettelle resulted in failure."

"This morning several naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railroad stations and military establishments at San Giorgio and Dinogara. Four hits were observed on a railroad station."

"North of the lower Vozura (in Albania, north of Avlona) our troops pursued Italian patrols. The situation is unchanged."

Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the Austro-Hungarian armies, issued on the anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary an order of the day, in which he said:

"Until a short time ago it was only by the use of our brave aviators and our fleet that we could spread terror and confusion on Italian territory. For a whole year we had to wait patiently the hour of attack and retaliation. At last this hour has come."

"Make your country free from invaders, and create on the southwest frontier which the monarchy requires for future security."

Prince Dies in Aero Crash.

Paris, May 31.—Lieutenant Prince Maximilian Dentice de Frasso, of the Italian army, was killed in an aeroplane accident today at Pisa. The Prince was a nephew of the Countess Carlo Dentice de Frasso, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Georgina Wilde, of New York, niece of Rear Admiral Wilde, U. S. N.

## DESTROYER IN BREAKWATER Towed to Boston.

Boston, May 31.—The torpedo boat destroyer Warrington, damaged by contact with a submerged breakwater at Rockport last night, was placed in dry dock at the navy yard here today. Captain W. R. Rush, commandant of the yard, appointed a board of inquiry to investigate.

The Warrington was finishing a speed trial when she was scraped by the rocks and a hole torn in the port bow. For a time it was thought the destroyer was sinking, but the pumps soon checked the rush of water. Emergency repairs were made and the Warrington was towed to this port by the destroyer Jenkins.

Examination later showed that the accident also had damaged the propellers beyond repair, had snapped off the struts supporting the main shaft and had dislodged one of the boilers.

## INTRENCH IN AFRICA

London, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried further into the interior, and one of the British columns is now confronted with a German army which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement was given out this evening:

"During the last week the British commander reports that our column which is advancing down the Panagni River reached the south end of the Egate Mountains on the 29th and located the enemy near Nkechani, occupying a strong, intrenched position on a narrow neck between the mountains and the river."

## GERMANS ADVANCE ON CHATTANCOURT

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concentric attacks, in which large numbers of men were employed, upon our trenches to the east of Dead Man Hill and on certain of our positions in the village of Cumieres.

"Everywhere our troops resisted and repulsed the enemy, who suffered important losses. Nevertheless, in the region to the east of Cumieres, the enemy were compelled to evacuate our first line trench. This already had been completely levelled by the bombardment of the enemy."

"To the south of Cumieres German attacks delivered from two sides of the village were successful in the beginning in driving us back in the direction of the Chattancourt station, but a spirited counter-attack made it possible for us to force the enemy back to the outskirts of the village of Cumieres."

"Certain German detachments which, under cover of a fog, had made their way along the River Meuse as far as the height at the Chattancourt station were annihilated by our fire."

"The text of today's statement by German Army Headquarters is as follows:

"German patrols were successful in enterprises near Neuve Chapelle and to the northeast of that place. Thirty-eight British, among whom was one officer, were taken prisoner and one machine-gun was captured."

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bushes and hedges south of the village of Cumieres were cleared of the enemy. Three officers and eighty-eight men were taken prisoners."

"During our attacks on May 29 we captured in Caurettes Wood one naval gun, eighteen machine guns, a quantity of mine-throwers and much other material."

## BRITAIN READY TO MEET INVADER

Asquith Thinks Landing  
Unlikely, but Has To  
Be Prepared.

## CHURCHILL APPEARS AGAIN AS CRITIC

Asks for Inquiry as to Accuracy  
of Figures Contained in  
King's Message.

London, May 31.—The vote for the salary of Earl Kitchener as Secretary of State for War being before the House of Commons today, an opportunity was afforded to discuss the conduct of the war. Recalling Colonel Winston Churchill's speech last week, in which the position of the British forces at several points were declared to be disadvantageous, Premier Asquith pointed out that the possibility of an invasion must be taken into consideration.

Though personally he thought an invasion unlikely, Mr. Asquith said, "It is a risk which cannot be left out of account, and we must always provide for it and be guided by the opinion of those who can decide what number of men are necessary to secure against invasion."

The Premier doubted whether the disproportion between the man and the rifle strength was so great as Colonel Churchill had represented. The government, he added, was taking the most effective steps to ascertain the possibility of utilizing a larger proportion of men on the fighting line.

Tribute to Lord Kitchener.

Mr. Asquith considered the army, the country and the empire were under a debt to Earl Kitchener, which could not be measured in words, especially as when Lord Kitchener had been appointed to the War Office he told Mr. Asquith frankly that he was not disposed to undertake the task except as a call to duty. Having undertaken the task, the Premier added, Lord Kitchener had labored with zeal and devotion beyond all praise.

He was not saying that Lord Kitchener had never made mistakes in the course of one of the most arduous undertakings ever laid upon one man, but he said the criticisms levelled at the War Minister were charges which ought to be brought also against the government. He personally, having been closely associated with Earl Kitchener in all he had done, Mr. Asquith accepted a full share in the responsibility.

There was no man in the country or the empire, Mr. Asquith said, who could have achieved what Lord Kitchener did in summoning into existence in so short a time and with such little friction and with such surprisingly

## NEW SUPER-ZEPPELIN FIRES AIR TORPEDO

Paris, May 31.—Reports have reached Zurich from Romanshorn that a new super-Zeppelin, 750 feet long, has been seen in trial flights. The total capacity of the airship is 54,000 cubic metres, about double that of earlier Zeppelins.

The new craft is fitted with seven motors, four armored gondolas, machine guns, small cannon and apparatus for dropping bombs and discharging aerial torpedoes. It weighs forty tons, is able to rise 15,000 feet, and has a long range of action.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that a Zeppelin, descending near Vele on the Salonica front, came in contact with trees and was destroyed.

satisfactory results the army now in the field.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, answering the criticism respecting the large force of men kept at home, explained they were being trained with a view to being sent abroad.

Colonel Churchill was to investigate this matter," he said. "He would see that large reinforcements are about to be sent."

Mr. Tennant then referred to Colonel Churchill's recommendation that large bodies of troops be drawn from Asia and Africa, saying it was an illusion to think such a thing possible.

In the first place, there was not a large number of men in those regions suitable for service as soldiers in the European war, and even if there were it would be impossible to procure officers who knew the languages and were able to command them.

In reply Colonel Churchill said that when he made his speech he had contemplated having these armies ready by September of 1917. He believed officers could learn the languages by that time.

Criticizes King's Figures.

Colonel Churchill referred to the statement in King George's message to the nation, issued on signing the military service bill last week, that no fewer than 4,041,000 men had been raised voluntarily. After careful examination, Colonel Churchill said, he had come to the conclusion that there were 1,700,000 of these men unaccounted for. Believing this to be a fit subject for investigation, he suggested that a small committee of members of the House be appointed to look into this matter and report in secret session if necessary.

Colonel Churchill criticized the army administration in several respects, but defended Earl Kitchener warmly. He complained that the supply of rifles was inadequate, with the result that the British were holding and fighting a smaller number of opposing troops than the resources of this nation would justify. Broadly speaking, he asserted, half the total strength of the British army was at home, and for every six men taken for war service only one effective infantry rifle was placed over the parapet at the front.

## Reject Wilson Mediation, Is Demand in Reichstag

Speakers Attack Government for "Gentle Treatment"  
of U. S.—Tisza Says Peace Depends on Foe  
—Asquith Sees No Truce Yet.

Berlin, May 31.—At the session of the Reichstag today Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, in an address rejected the idea that President Wilson would be available as a peace mediator.

"If you take a vote of the German people," said Dr. Stresemann, "only a small minority would accept President Wilson as a mediator, after he has rendered it possible for our enemies to keep going in a military way by intensifying the possibility for the manufacture of munitions, after he has done nothing whatever to utilize the vast power of a great world state to guarantee the shipment of provisions to Germany, after we have found that he has ever raised his hand threatening and proceeded against us with all his power when we tried to defend ourselves against the miserable starving-out war."

Declare Wilson Unfriendly.

"We would not reject the peace mediation of a really neutral power, possibly the President of Switzerland, but President Wilson's hand we reject, and we believe a great mass of the German people approve our rejection of it."

The speaker's words were greeted with loud applause, mingled with shouts of disapproval from the Socialists.

Herr von Graefe, Conservative, sharply attacked the government, accusing it of weakness in dealing with the United States. He was answered sharply by Dr. Karl Helfferich, speaking for the first time as Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Eduard Davis, Socialist, reverting to Dr. Stresemann's remarks concerning President Wilson, said the German note gave the answer called for. A great majority of the German people endorsed the government's action in twice declaring its readiness for peace.

The German people, he said, need not beg for peace, but as Germany's position was a favorable one the country could favor peace.

Herr Hirst, National Liberal, here entered into the debate, asking: "Do you believe seriously that President Wilson wants to do anything favorable to Germany?"

Expect Nothing from U. S.

"You know he does not, if you recall the answer he sent to the Emperor on the subject of breaches of international law by our enemies," said Herr Hirst, answering his own question. "Even at that time it was evident that no friendliness toward Germany existed in that quarter and that nothing good could be hoped for for our Fatherland and people."

The speeches were made during a rambling debate on the budget committee's resolution requiring the mil-

itary authorities to obtain the consent of the Chancellor before they ordered the suspension of any publication and asking the Chancellor to introduce a bill securing the people against encroachment on the civil rights in non-military matters. The House adopted the resolution.

Peace Depends on Foe,  
Says Hungarian Premier

Berlin, May 31.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, known as the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview accorded to a correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," expressed himself very cautiously with regard to the prospects for peace, so far as the readiness of Germany and Austria-Hungary is concerned.

"But," said Count Tisza, "the Entente is yet unwilling to draw the consequences from this situation."

The Premier made a sharp distinction between subjective and objective preconditions for peace negotiations, saying:

"The objective preconditions for peace negotiations which long have been existent for the Central Powers have undoubtedly been strengthened during recent months. The final event which we could desire to happen before embarking on peace negotiations is now occurring—the expulsion of the Italians from Austrian soil."

Allies' Expectations Wrong.

"An improvement in the objective premises is also registered in the enemy camp, where there is no longer talk of smashing up Germany and of the partition of Austria-Hungary. The latest declamations of Grey and Poincaré indicate, however, that subjective preconditions of peace exist, although I fail to see whereon our enemies still base their hopes. The expectations they based upon the entrance of Italy into the war, the attitude of Rumania and the United States and upon the Balkan adventure have proved erroneous. Now, as before, it depends solely upon our enemies when peace is restored."

From the moment when we destroyed the aggressive intention of our adversaries, we made no secret of our willingness for peace. Like Bethmann-Hollweg and Grey, I, too, desire a peace which will assure to Europe permanent quiet. The history of this war shows where Austria-Hungary must seek securities for such a peace, and it is unnecessary for me to express myself upon the extent of the guarantees necessary for this."

No Peace Guarantee by  
Hollweg, Says Asquith

London, May 31.—Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons to-

day, in answer to a question by Sir Arthur Markham, that nothing in the recent statement of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, indicated that Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the Entente Allies and the future peace of Europe.

The Prime Minister said he did not think he could add anything to the speech made last week by Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed to set at rest any suggestion that the Entente Allies were prepared to accept intervention. He referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace. He then asked whether "the Allies were prepared to avail themselves of the good offices of a neutral state to communicate to the German government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace."

The Premier's reply was received with cheers.

RIVAL IRISH LEADERS  
SHAKE HANDS IN PACT

Nationalists and Ulstermen  
Agree to Compromise.

London, May 31.—Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, has gone to Dublin to take charge of questions of rebuilding of houses destroyed during the recent revolt and compensation to owners of buildings for the damage done.

There is a hopeful feeling to-day regarding the outcome of the Irish negotiations. The statements that Mr. Lloyd George will make an announcement on the subject in the House of Commons to-morrow are officially characterized, however, as premature.

The leaders of the two parties held a very harmonious meeting yesterday, at which, according to "The Glasgow Herald," the chief points at issue were settled. The Nationalists and the Ulstermen shook hands across the table at the conclusion of the meeting. "The Manchester Guardian" agrees that the lines on which a compromise can be based have been found.

GERMANS SEIZE 195 SHIPS

Neutral Vessels Taken Since October,  
1914, Show Big Total.

London, May 31.—One hundred and ninety-five neutral ships from Scandinavian countries for the United Kingdom have been captured by the Germans and taken into German ports since October, 1914, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO  
WITHOUT SIGHT?

Being deprived of seeing is to be without one of the sources of beauty and happiness. When we have friends and family to guide us, it's easy without them, isn't it? Couldn't you lend a hand? Many ways

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the Destitute Blind

now at  
104th St. & Amsterdam Ave.  
"Home for the Blind"

No Peace Guarantee by  
Hollweg, Says Asquith

London, May 31.—Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons to-

## WARSHIP IN RED SEA BOMBARDS SINAI

El Arish Attacked Also by Aeros

—Shells Dropped on Smyrna.

London, May 31.—"Hostile" aeroplanes on May 29 dropped thirty bombs on some quarters of the town of Smyrna, killing and wounding several persons and damaging some houses," says an official statement issued today in Constantinople.

"On May 27 a hostile torpedo boat and hostile aeroplanes attacked El Arish (Sinai Peninsula). Seven persons were wounded by bombs. Two Turkish aeroplanes attacked the vessel and the aeroplanes off El Arish, effectively dropping bombs and subjecting them to machine gun fire."

A Turkish offensive from the direction of Oghnote on Margabazar, in the Diar-Bekr region, is announced in the latest official bulletin to hand from Petrograd. A portion of the Turkish forces occupied Genet, after which the Russians took the offensive and ejected them.

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# COME, LET US TAKE COUNSEL TOGETHER

Let us consider whether in the great war now raging we Americans have done  
our full duty toward those who are the chief sufferers in this terrible calamity.

The people of the United States have been generous in their gifts to those sufferers whose needs have been brought conspicuously and frequently to their attention, but very little opportunity has hitherto been offered us to send money to victims in Germany, whose want is no less imperative. What has been done in this country for the Central Empires has been done mostly by Americans of German birth or German parentage.

The American Relief Committee in Berlin, an organization composed almost entirely of Americans living in Berlin, asks us to bring before the American people this appeal for the suffering widows and orphans of Germany. Our fellow-

countrymen in Germany have desired that this movement be inaugurated not only because the need is great but also because they know that American charity is non-partisan and truly humanitarian in the broadest and best sense of the word. Let us all aid in proving to the world that this is true.

We live in an enlightened and blessed country, which seems to have been chosen for special favor by a beneficent Providence. Those who feel with us that because of our good fortune a great duty devolves upon us to help, without regard to race or nationality, the women and children upon whom the war has brought suffering and deprivation, will, we hope, take advantage of this opportunity to help the innocent victims of this tremendous conflagration.

The American Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee in Berlin now appeals to you, and will forward all contributions without deductions of any kind. The cost of this advertisement and other expenses will be borne by members of the committee and their friends

The American Relief Committee in Berlin for Widows and Orphans of the War  
Under the Patronage of James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany

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